

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## LOGARITHM LAWS

### ALGEBRA 2 WITH TRIGONOMETRY

Logarithms have properties, just as exponents do, that are important to learn because they allow us to solve a variety of problems where logarithms are involved. Keep in mind that since logarithms give exponents, the laws that govern them should be similar to those that govern exponents. Below is a summary of these laws.

### EXPONENT AND LOGARITHM LAWS

LAW	EXPONENT VERSION	LOGARITHM VERSION
Product	$b^x \cdot b^y = b^{x+y}$	$\log_b (x \cdot y) = \log_b x + \log_b y$
Quotient	$\frac{b^x}{b^y} = b^{x-y}$	$\log_b \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) = \log_b x - \log_b y$
Power	$(b^x)^y = b^{x \cdot y}$	$\log_b (x^y) = y \cdot \log_b x$

**Exercise #1:** Which of the following is equal to  $\log_3 (9x)$ ?

- (1)  $\log_3 2 + \log_3 x$       (3)  $2 + \log_3 x$   
 (2)  $2 \log_3 x$       (4)  $x + \log_3 2$

**Exercise #2:** The expression  $\log \left( \frac{x^2}{1000} \right)$  can be written in equivalent form as \_\_\_\_\_

- (1)  $2 \log x - 3$       (3)  $2 \log x - 6$   
 (2)  $\log 2x - 3$       (4)  $\log 2x - 6$

**Exercise #3:** If  $a = \log 3$  and  $b = \log 2$  then which of the following correctly expresses the value of  $\log 12$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

- (1)  $a^2 + b$       (3)  $2a + b$   
 (2)  $a + b^2$       (4)  $a + 2b$

**Exercise #4:** Which of the following is equivalent to  $\log_2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y^5} \right)$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

- (1)  $\sqrt{\log_2 x} - 5 \log_2 y$       (3)  $\frac{1}{2} \log_2 x - 5 \log_2 y$   
 (2)  $2 \log_2 x + 5 \log_2 y$       (4)  $2 \log_2 x - 5 \log_2 y$



**Exercise #5:** The value of  $\log_3\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{27}\right)$  is equal to

(1)  $\frac{\log_3 5 - 6}{2}$

(3)  $\frac{\log_3 5 - 3}{2}$

(2)  $2\log_3 5 + 3$

(4)  $2\log_3 5 - 3$

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**Exercise #6:** If  $f(x) = \log(x)$  and  $g(x) = 100x^3$  then  $f(g(x)) =$

(1)  $100\log x$

(3)  $300\log x$

(2)  $6 + \log x$

(4)  $2 + 3\log x$

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**Exercise #7:** The expression  $\log(\sec x)$  is equivalent to

(1)  $-\log(\cos x)$

(3)  $\log(\sin x)$

(2)  $\log(\tan x)$

(4)  $-\log(\sin x)$

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**Exercise #8:** The logarithmic expression  $\log_2 \sqrt{32x^7}$  can be rewritten as

(1)  $\sqrt{\log_2 35x}$

(3)  $\sqrt{5 + 7\log_2 x}$

(2)  $\frac{5 + 7\log_2 x}{2}$

(4)  $\frac{35 + \log_2 x}{2}$

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**Exercise #9:** The expression  $\log_4(y^2 - 16) - \log_4(y + 4)$ , assuming  $y \neq -4$ , can be simplified to

(1)  $2\log_4 x - 12$

(3)  $\log_4(y + 4)$

(2)  $\log_4(y - 4)$

(4)  $\log_4 y - 1$

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**Exercise #10:** If  $\log 7 = k$  then  $\log(4900)$  can be written in terms of  $k$  as

(1)  $2(k + 1)$

(3)  $2(k - 3)$

(2)  $2k - 1$

(4)  $2k + 1$

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**LOGARITHM LAWS**  
**ALGEBRA 2 WITH TRIGONOMETRY - HOMEWORK**

**SKILLS**

1. Which of the following is not equivalent to  $\log 36$ ?

(1)  $\log 2 + \log 18$

(3)  $\log 30 + \log 6$

(2)  $2\log 6$

(4)  $\log 4 + \log 9$

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2. The  $\log_3 20$  can be written as

(1)  $2\log_3 2 + \log_3 5$

(3)  $\log_3 15 + \log_3 5$

(2)  $2\log_3 10$

(4)  $2\log_3 4 + 3\log_3 4$

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3. Which of the following is equivalent to  $\log\left(\frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{y}}\right)$ ?

(1)  $\log x - \log y$

(3)  $3\log x - \frac{1}{3}\log y$

(2)  $9\log(x - y)$

(4)  $\log(3x) - \log\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)$

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4. The difference  $\log(\cos x) - \log(\sin x)$  can be expressed as

(1)  $\log(\sin 2x)$

(3)  $\log(\tan x)$

(2)  $\log(\cos 2x)$

(4)  $\log(\cot x)$

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5. If  $\log 5 = p$  and  $\log 2 = q$  then  $\log 200$  can be written in terms of  $p$  and  $q$  as

(1)  $4p + q$

(3)  $2(p + q)$

(2)  $2p + 3q$

(4)  $3p + 2q$

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6. When rounded to the nearest hundredth,  $\log_3 7 = 1.77$ . Which of the following represents the value of  $\log_3 63$  to the nearest *hundredth*?

(1) 3.54

(3) 3.77

(2) 8.77

(4) 15.93

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7. Which of the following is equivalent to  $\log(x-6) - \log(x^2 - 2x - 24)$ , assuming  $x \neq 6$ ?

(1)  $\log(x+4)$

(3)  $\log(x+6)$

(2)  $\log\left(\frac{1}{x+4}\right)$

(4)  $\log\left(\frac{1}{x+6}\right)$

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8. The expression  $4\log x - \frac{1}{2}\log y + 3\log z$  can be rewritten equivalently as

(1)  $\log\left(\frac{x^4 z^3}{\sqrt{y}}\right)$

(3)  $\log\left(\frac{x^4 z^3}{2y}\right)$

(2)  $\log\left(\frac{6xz}{y}\right)$

(4)  $\log\left(\frac{6x^4 z^3}{y}\right)$

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9. If  $k = \log_2 3$  then  $\log_2 48 =$

(1)  $2k+3$

(3)  $k+8$

(2)  $3k+1$

(4)  $k+4$

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10. If  $g(x) = 8x^6$  and  $f(x) = \log_4(2x)$  then  $f(g(x)) = ?$

(1)  $4\log_4 x + 1$

(3)  $2(3\log_4 x + 1)$

(2)  $3(\log_4 x + 2)$

(4)  $6\log_4 x + 4$

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